



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADAMSON²⁶ decides that they are developed "for purposes of aeration as shown by the great development of lacunar tissue." Both the horizontal and the vertical roots possess very loose cortical tissue with large lacunae, but most botanists would probably hesitate to pronounce upon the purpose of its development. The upright roots have well developed root caps, and possess no lenticels or other stem characters found in many pneumatophores.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Seed of *Neuropteris*.—In 1904 KIDSTON described the seed of *Neuropteris heterophylla*, which was said to be "as large as a hazelnut." Now the same investigator, associated with JONGMANS, has described²⁷ the seed of *N. obliqua* Brong., the specimens being in the Rijks Herbarium at Leyden. The seeds have the same general structure as those of *N. heterophylla*, but are about twice as large. This species of *Neuropteris* is also doubtless to be referred to the stem genus *Medullosa*.—J. M. C.

Root parasites.—MISS BENSON²⁸ has studied the structure of some haustoria on the roots of *Exocarpus* and *Thesium*, showing the nature of the penetration and connection with the roots of other plants. For a portion of the lignified elements of the haustoria the name "phloeotracheids" is suggested, and the investigator thinks they may act as a filter between the host and parasite, although the evidence that they have any such function does not seem to be at all convincing.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Calcium salts and fungi.—WEIR²⁹ concludes that soluble calcium salts are necessary to the complete development of higher fungi. *Coprinus plicatilis*, *C. papillatus*, *C. nivens*, and *C. ephemoides* showed little if any mycelial development, and no development of fruit heads or spores, when all the calcium present was in the form of the oxalate.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

A bog in central Illinois.—GATES³⁰ has instanced the meeting of northern and southern forms in a bog in central Illinois.—GEO. D. FULLER.

²⁶ ADAMSON, R. S., Note on the roots of *Terminalia Arjuna*. New Phytol. 9: 150-156. figs. 3-7. 1910.

²⁷ KIDSTON, R., and JONGMANS, W. J., Sur la fructification de *Neuropteris obliqua* Bgt. Archiv. Néerl. Sci. III. B. 1: 25, 26. pl. 1. 1911.

²⁸ BENSON, MARGARET, Root parasitism in *Exocarpus* (with comparative notes on the haustoria of *Thesium*). Ann. Botany 24: 667-677. pl. 65. figs. 4. 1910.

²⁹ WEIR, JAMES R., Benötigt der Pilz *Coprinus* Kalksalze zu seinen physiologischen Funktionen. Flora 103: 87-90. 1911.

³⁰ GATES, F. C., A bog in central Illinois. Torreyia 11: 205-211. 1911.